

## About this dossier

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## Eradication: Final report for Salmonella 2019

For each approved annual or multi-annual programme Member States shall submit to the Commission by the 30 April each year an annual detailed technical and financial report covering the previous year. That report shall include the results achieved and a detailed account of eligible costs incurred (Art 14 of Regulation (EU) No 652/2014).

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**Country code:** AT

### Reporting period

**From:** 2019

**To:** 2019

**Year of implementation:** 2019

## 1. Technical implementation of the programme

### 1.1 Description and evaluation of the evolution of the epidemiological situation, the technical implementation of the activities foreseen under the programme and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

In Austria, all isolates within the NSCP have to be sent to the NRL for serotyping and lysotyping. This fact gives a very good overview about the prevalence of Salmonella spp. in poultry populations.

The programme for breeding flocks of Gallus gallus was implemented as said in Commission Regulation 200/2010. Flocks that are positive with S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Hadar, S. Virchow or S. Infantis have to be culled or slaughtered and heat treated. Eggs have to be destroyed or heat treated.

Compensation by the CA is implemented.

There were no breeding flocks of Gallus gallus found to be positive with Salmonella spp. (including target serovars) in 2019.

The programme for flocks of layers was implemented as said in Regulation 517/2011.

As a good deal of holdings have less than 1000 animals, official controls are also implemented in holdings with 350 or more animals in order to minimise the public health risk. This is an important part of the Austrian Salmonella Control Programme.

Eggs from positive flocks (S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium) can be consumed after heat treatment.

In 2019, 20 flocks -out of 3002 - were positive for Salmonella spp., 8 flocks were positive for the two target serovars - 7-times S. Enteritidis (29,900 animals), 1-time S. Typhimurium (200 animals). The amount of

positive birds in those 8 flocks shows the likeliness of small flocks being infected with Salmonella which underlines the importance to include them in the official Salmonella programme. Other serovars found were S. Anatum, S. Coeln, S. Mbandaka, S. Montevideo and S. Senftenberg.

The programme for broiler flocks of Gallus gallus was implemented as said in Regulation 200/2012. The number of flocks positive with S. Infantis minimally decreased in 2019. The source of infection could again not totally been determined; nevertheless it could be confirmed that trade with infected flocks from other countries was initially part of the problem. Furthermore it has been shown that it is very hard to get rid of S. Infantis once it has been found on a holding. The intensive work (authorities, private veterinarians, the poultry association are involved) on hygiene and disinfection is further ongoing on S. Infantis; its biology and survival strategies and measures on farms with infected flocks is also researched in a scientific project by the Vetmeduni Vienna, funded by the Ministries of health and agriculture. In 2019, 219 flocks - out of 5438 - were positive for Salmonella spp., three flocks were positive with S. Enteritidis and one S. Typhimurium positive flock was found .

The programme for fattening turkey flocks was implemented as said Regulation 1190/2012. In 2019, 8 flocks - out of 439 - were positive with Salmonella spp., one flock was found to be positive with S. Enteritidis. S. Infantis was not found in any fattening Turkey flock, one flock was positive with S. Stanley.

As the Austrian experts see S. Stanley and S. Infantis as an emerging public health risk, tests for verification of the efficacy of disinfection have to be done by official veterinarians in case of positive flocks.

During official sampling in layer-, broiler- and fattening turkey flocks, faeces is taken for antimicrobial detection test.

## **1.2 Details on the level of achievement of the targets set in the approved programme and technical difficulties.**

Breeding flocks: In 2019 none of the 164 existing Gallus Gallus breeding flocks was found to be positive with Salmonella spp. This means that the target was achieved in the best way possible. With the low number of flocks, the target can only be reached if not more than 1 flock is positive for S. Enteritidis, S. Typhimurium, S. Infantis, S. Hadar or S. Virchov. Due to that fact, we are aware, that all efforts to stay within the target have to be kept further.

Laying flocks: There were 8 flocks positive with S. Enteritidis or S. Typhimurium in 2019. This equals 30,100 animals, which again shows, that small flocks have to be part of the programme as well as large ones, as they can pose a risk to public health. The flock prevalence is 0.27% for target serovars and 0,7% for Salmonella spp.. None of the positive flocks could be epidemiologically linked to a human food-borne outbreak.

With 0.27% flock prevalence in laying flocks, prevalence is 0.53% less than in year 2018.

The eggs of positive flocks (target serovars) are heat treated.

Broiler flocks: The target set for broiler flocks of Gallus gallus - less than 1 % positive flocks by the end of the year 2011 - could already be reached in year 2010, the second year of programme implementation in broilers.

Whereas the results of the baseline-study showed a herd-prevalence of S. Enteritidis and S. Typhimurium of 2.1, it could be reduced during the years of the programme.

In 2019, 4 flocks were positive with target serovars, this equals to 0.07% prevalence (0,04% Prevalence in 2018).

Fattening turkey flocks: The target set for flocks of fattening turkeys in Commission Regulation 584/2008 - less than 1 % positive flocks by the end of the year 2012 - could be reached again in year 2019. There were 439 fattening turkey flocks in the Salmonella programme in 2019. The prevalence for the target serovars was 0.23% (one positive flocks with S. Enteritidis). No. of positive flocks (target serovars) was 2 in 2018 (0,4%). 8 flocks were found to be positive with S.spp. This equals 1,8% (3,3% in 2018).

## **1.3 Epidemiological maps for infection and other relevant data on the disease/activities (information on serotypes involved,...) (Please attach files of data using the PDF attachment feature) Use the textbox below to provide clarifications for the maps you attach, if needed.**

See attached pdf file for evolution of human infections including year 2019.

## **2. Tables for Salmonella monitoring outcome of the year**

VERY IMPORTANT: Please fill out the following tables with figures corresponding to measures performed during the implementing period (1/1 to 31/12).

	Number of adults flocks checked	Number of these flocks infected by a target serovar	Incidence
Breeding flocks of Gallus gallus	164	0	0 %
Laying hen flocks	3,002	8	0.27 %
Broiler flocks	5,438	4	0.07 %
Breeding flocks of turkeys	0	0	%
Fattening flocks of turkeys	439	1	0.23 %

**Table A - BREEDING FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS**

No of flocks with more than 250 adult breeders of Gallus gallus	164
No of flocks covered by the programme - Rearing flocks	85
No of flocks covered by the programme - Adults	164
No of flocks checked by the Competent Authorities - Rearing flocks	11
No of flocks checked by the Competent Authorities - Adults	152
No of flocks checked by the FBO - Rearing flocks	84
No of flocks checked by the FBO - Adults	163
No of official visits to take samples - Routine (holding)	264
No of official visits to take samples - Routine (hatchery)	0
No of official visits to take samples - Confirmatory sampling	0
No of official visits to take samples - Efficacy of disinfection	1
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of positive flocks - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of positive flocks - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of birds concerned - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of birds concerned - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of eggs - Heat treated	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST,SH,SI,SV) - No of eggs - Destroyed	0

**Table B - FLOCKS OF LAYING HENS**

No of holdings with more than 1,000 adult laying hens	953
No of flocks in these holdings - Rearing flocks	68
No of flocks in these holdings - Adults	2,476
No of holdings covered by the programme	1,173
No of flocks in these holdings - Rearing flocks	454
No of flocks in these holdings - Adults	3,002
Official checks - No of holdings with adult flocks checked	1,063
Official checks - No of adult flocks checked in these holdings	1,735
Official checks - No of pullet flocks checked in these holdings	1
FBO checks - No of holdings checked	1,147
FBO checks - No of adult flocks checked in these holdings	2,774
FBO checks - No of pullet flocks checked in these holdings	454
No of official visits to take samples - Routine	953
No of official visits to take samples - Confirmatory sampling	3
No of official visits to take samples - Specific samples	5
No of official visits to take samples - Competent authority samples	805
No of official visits to take samples - Efficacy of disinfection	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks - Adults	8
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Rearing flocks	0

Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of birds concerned - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of birds concerned - Adults	30,100
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of eggs - Destroyed	0

**Table C - BROILER FLOCKS**

No of holdings with more than 5,000 broilers	523
No of flocks produced in these holdings	4,667
No of holdings covered by the programme	659
No of flocks produced in these holdings	5,438
No of flocks checked (official checks)	99
No of flocks checked (FBO checks)	5,348
No of official visits to take samples - Routine	104
No of official visits to take samples - Efficacy of disinfection	2
No of positive flocks (SE,ST)	4

**Table D - BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEY**

No of flocks with more than 250 adult breeding turkeys	0
No of flocks with elite, great grand parent, grand parents	0
No of flocks covered by the programme - Rearing flocks	0
No of flocks covered by the programme - Adults	0
No of flocks checked by the Competent Authorities - Rearing flocks	0
No of flocks checked by the Competent Authorities - Adults	0
No of flocks checked by the FBO - Rearing flocks	0
No of flocks checked by the FBO - Adults	0
No of official visits to take samples - Routine (holding)	0
No of official visits to take samples - Routine (hatchery)	0
No of official visits to take samples - Confirmatory sampling	0
No of official visits to take samples - Efficacy of disinfection	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of positive flocks depopulated - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of birds concerned - Rearing flocks	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of birds concerned - Adults	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of eggs - Heat treated	0
Positive flocks (SE,ST) - No of eggs - Destroyed	0

**Table E - FLOCKS OF FATTENING TURKEYS**

No of holdings with more than 500 fattening turkeys	142
No of flocks produced in these holdings	429
No of holdings covered by the programme	146
No of flocks produced in these holdings	439
No of flocks checked (official checks)	19
No of flocks checked (FBO checks)	431
No of official visits to take samples - Routine	19
No of official visits to take samples - Efficacy of disinfection	0
No of positive flocks (SE,ST)	1

**Table F - LABORATORY TESTS**

	Nb of tests					

Laboratory tests on official samples	Breeding flocks	Laying flocks	Broiler flocks	Breeding turkey flocks	Fattening turkey flocks	TOTAL
Microbiological tests	502	3,547	104	0	19	4,172
Serotyping tests	0	8	7	0	0	15
Disinfection efficacy tests	15	0	13	0	0	28
Antimicrobial detection tests	0	1,767	103	0	19	1,889

**Table G - VACCINATION**

	No of flocks in the vaccination programme	No of flocks vaccinated	No of birds vaccinated	No of doses administered
<b>Breeders</b>	85	85	864,872	2,688,315
<b>Layers</b>	454	454	7,962,958	21,621,079
<b>Breeding turkeys</b>	0	0	0	0
	539	539	8,827,830	24,309,394

## COMMENT / ADDITIONAL CLARIFICATION

Disinfection efficacy tests in a breeding barn was done where a flock was positive the year before, before introducing new birds.